

Temperance - 1924.

New York.

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nation of two negro policemen, Harold W. Peacock and Hill. They arrested a man charged with selling them a half pint of gin in a West Street place on December 15. The prisoner was released at the police station in \$1,000 bail. He is still at large. A Federal warrant was issued for the fugitive's arrest. The policeman swore that the order for arrest was turned over to a United States marshal, who had never seen the prisoner, and that their assistance had never been requested in apprehending the accused.

## Dry Agents Fail To Aid Police, Godley Charges

### Inspectors' Counsel Declares Forces Not Co-ordinated in Bringing Rum Violators to Trial

Leon Godley, counsel for the thirteen police inspectors on trial charged with neglect of duty in not suppressing liquor traffic in their districts, indicated yesterday that the defense of his clients would be threefold: 1. That the mere raiding of bootlegging resorts did not show that these places were persistent violators; 2. That it was not the duty of the inspectors to crusade against Volstead act violators; 3. That the local Federal authorities did not co-operate with the police in prosecuting persons accused of bootlegging.

In his cross-examination of the numerous patrolmen who were called at yesterday's session of the trial of Inspector Edwin H. West, the first of the thirteen to be tried, Mr. Godley contented himself almost exclusively in attempting to show that the Federal authorities do not co-ordinate with the police. In this he was sometimes aided by Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, who presided.

Mr. Godley's method was virtually identical in each of his cross-examinations. The policeman would testify that on a certain day, a month or two ago, he, with others, entered a saloon—it was always described by the witness as "a former licensed liquor saloon"—and bought whisky, beer or gin. This was all that Russell C. Tarbox, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in charge of the prosecution, would endeavor to place on the record. Then Mr. Godley would ask what had been the disposition of the case. Except on two occasions the answer was either pending or discharged.

"How do you know the case is pending?" Mr. Godley would next inquire.

In each instance the policeman replied that he had so learned by consulting the records at the Federal Building.

"But so far as you know the case ended when you took your prisoner to the police station?" was Mr. Godley's subsequent question.

"Yes," was the stereotyped reply.

"Were you ever asked to testify?" was another question, which in every case was answered negatively.

Policemen told of cases being discharged by the Federal authorities where the analysis of the intoxicant showed anywhere from 3.96 per cent alcholic content upward.

Much was made of the cross-exami-

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**YOUTH URGED TO CEASE  
SELLING LABOR**

American Federation of Negro Students Specifies Other Vocations.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 5.—In a letter to the editors of the country, the Youth Movement, known as the American Federation of Negro Students, of which I. J. K. Wells is president, broadcasts a call to the thousands of Negro youth and points out a path whereby thousands of our youth can work for the economic freedom of the race.

This movement which is constantly spreading among the colleges, and last week by colored students of the University of Michigan, adopted a program to encourage youth to prepare for Negro business.

Plans are on foot whereby economic scholarships will be raised to encourage and stimulate, as well as foster business development. Below is the letter from the Federation:

"You will remember that at our recent national youth conference called at Nashville, Tenn., the American Federation of Negro Students for its major program for 1924 decided to focus all efforts upon the economic development of the race.

"We are, therefore, interested in the kind of work our youth are doing, and the nature of education they are receiving out of school and college as in them. Within a fortnight there will be over 100,000 of our youth upon the field to earn money to return to school. What will this great army of workers do? It is quite certain that over 95,000 of them will sell nothing but labor.

"Our movement agrees that many of us must sell labor, but it cannot remain silent when there are other higher paying fields into which the energy of our youth need to be directed. We feel that our youth will use their service in other fields as soon as they really learn how much better they will be paid therein. Our people are heavy buyers of all kinds of goods, from necessities to luxuries. There are suits, dresses, hosiery, shirts, foods, musical instruments, automobiles, insurance, cosmetics, and hundreds of additional things our youths could sell and earn three or four times more than can be earned by the sale of cheap labor.

"From common observation of the patience, energy, tactfulness, time and pleasant personality expended by our youth as waiters, pullman porters, bell hops, red caps, waitresses and house servants, there is little question but that great success could be achieved selling goods instead of labor. Confidence, personality and the independence so sorely needed by our group will receive great stimulus, if we will loudly call our youth from the wholesaling of labor. Our trained youth must be discouraged from crowding the field as individual labor merchants.

"Our movement is laying plans to raise economic scholarships to foster and stimulate A BIGGER AND BETTER TRAINED NEGRO BUSINESS. We heralded this call to the youth of America, and we feel secure in appealing to publication in this case and all others wherever the larger interest of your readers are to be served."

I. J. K. WELLS, Pres.